

# New-England Christian Reflector.

Vol. 2.—No. 26.

WORCESTER, (MASS.) WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1839.

CYRUS P. GROSVENOR, Editor.

## THE CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR

IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY IN  
New-York City, and in Worcester, Ms.

By a Board of Managers, consisting of seven Ministers and eight Laymen, of the Baptist Denomination, at Two Dollars a year, payable always in advance. For Twenty Dollars paid by one hand, eleven copies; and for Thirty-six Dollars so paid, twenty-one copies. The paper will be sent to subscribers by mail, unless otherwise ordered.

A few advertisements of a general character will be admitted at the usual rate.

All Communications, Postage Paid, will be attended to.

PRINTED BY  
M. SPOONER & H. J. HOWLAND.

J. Q. ADAMS' SECOND LETTER.  
To the Citizens of the United States, whose Petitions, Memorials, and Remonstrances have been entrusted to me, to be presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, at the third session of the 25th Congress.

The danger which I believe at this time most immediately threatens the Union arises from the struggle of the States in which slavery has taken too deep root to be peacefully eradicated, to preserve, extend, and perpetuate that peculiar institution. The principle assumed and so earnestly maintained by them, that neither the People of the free States nor Congress have any right to interfere in any manner with their institutions, is not sufficient to serve their turn. They are continually summoning the free States to sacrifice their own principles, to sustain the institution of slavery. We have seen them call importunately upon the free States for penal laws to punish their own citizens for harboring or performing the offices of common humanity to fugitive slaves. We have witnessed a negotiation of seven years, claiming from a foreign Government indemnity for slaves, liberated by shipwreck, beyond the jurisdiction of the slave State itself, and encroaching upon the free jurisdiction of the foreign State. We have seen the sacred protection of the post office violated with impunity, and with the avowed connivance of the officer at the head of the Department, to whom was committed the trust of that protection. And we have read resolutions of a slave State Legislature threatening vengeance against a sister State, should she persist in refusing to deliver up for merciless punishment, not a fugitive slave, but one of her own citizens charged, without proof, with conspiring at a slave's escape. The demand for the enactment of penal laws in the free States, to rivet the chains of the slave, has not always been unsuccessful. The Legislature of the State of Ohio, at their very last session, at the demand of the Legislature of Kentucky, enacted a law for the delivery up of persons claimed as fugitive slaves by the fiat of a single magistrate, and denying to the arrested party the benefit of a trial by jury, and made it an offence punishable by fine and imprisonment to obstruct or impede the process. It is also a notorious act that the same Legislature, by a majority devoted to the present Administration of the General Government, dismissed from their service, as a member of the Senate of the United States, an individual of their own party, for no other cause than that he adhered to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, and spurned a proffered pledge of servility to the peculiar institutions.

The policy of the South with regard to the affairs of the Union is exclusively devoted to that object. That was the impulse under which they effected the dismemberment of Mexico, and the establishment of the Republic of Texas. A part of that plan, as you now know, was to annex to this Union the new Republic, with an additional belt of five degrees of latitude across this Continent to the South Sea. Had that plan been consummated, a territory sufficient for the foundation of States with the laws of irreducible slavery upon the basis would have been brought to sit like an incubus upon the nation, and nothing less than the inextinguishable energies of freedom could have saved you from the reinitiated curse of slavery upon yourselves. It may serve as consolation and encouragement to you, under the contemptuous treatment of your petitions, that, slighted as they were, they averted for a time that impending ruin. I say for a time; for you will not, I trust, be so easily lulled to sleep by the withdrawal by the Republic of Texas of her solicitation for the annexation of herself to this Union. The fraud and duplicity with which that whole project was conducted from the first mission of Mr. ANTHONY BUTLER to Mexico, and the confidential letters of the late President to the Secretaries of Arkansas and Florida, down to the last session of Congress, when all our petitions against this meretricious amalgamation were laid under the table, are still too fresh in your memory, and with exertions as active as ever. At the late session of Congress, the whole South, and the Administration part of the North, combined to suppress all debate and all discussion upon the subject of Texas; but if the projected annexation had been honestly and fairly abandoned, there could have been no possible motive then for refusing to hear, to consider, and to answer, the petitions against it. The character of the Carolina party apparently popular, however, to a double process of Texian amalgamation and of separation from the North.—You will understand who I mean by the Carolina party. You are aware that within a few years a political sect or faction has arisen in the State of South Carolina under the guidance of a very small number of highly talented, ambitious and disappointed men, of that class of politicians the natural production of all great Republics, and characterized by two thousand words—Satis eloquentiam, sapientia parum.—Eloquent, not wise. The first disclosure of their aspirations was by an ostentatious and persevering attempt to supplant Virginia as the leading State of the Union. When the line of Virginia Presidents was evidently drawing to a close, immediately after the second election of Mr. MONROE, the Legislature of South Carolina, converted into a caucus, and gravely and ardently held a debate which two citizens of South Carolina, Mr. WILLIAM LOWMEYER and Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN, was to be the successor to the Presidency, at the next election, then four years distant in time. After a heated discussion, and an arduous canvass, the friends of Mr. LOWMEYER prevailed at this caucus by a majority of not more than one or two votes; but it was universally understood that the pretensions of Mr. CALHOUN, then under forty years of age, were second only to those of Mr. LOWMEYER, and that one or the other of them must, beyond all question, be

the next President of the United States. The Legislature of South Carolina, therefore, in 1821, nominated four years in advance, Mr. WILLIAM LOWMEYER for President of the United States in 1825; and when, with plain common sense, he answered that the Presidency was a station neither to be solicited nor refused, it was sounded and resounded with trumpet tongue, as a prodigious exclamation of disinterestedness and patriotic self-devotion.

Mr. CALHOUN and his friends, however, were not satisfied with this nomination, and just at the close of the same year, 1821 a Congressional counter-nomination of him was projected at Washington, but, after deliberate consideration, postponed as premature. Mr. LOWMEYER shortly afterwards died, and the Legislature of South Carolina, always alert in the purpose of furnishing a President for the United States, delayed not formally to nominate Mr. CALHOUN. This nomination was, indeed, not more successful than that of Mr. LOWMEYER, but it gave way only for a third native of South Carolina, for whom a pledged ticket of electors was chosen by the Legislature of that State in November, 1824, who accordingly voted for Gen. JACKSON as President, and Mr. CALHOUN as Vice President of the United States.

The election of Mr. CALHOUN as Vice President then succeeded, and, by a coalition of the Carolina party, under his auspices, with another Southern, or the old Virginia party, till then his most bitter opponents, marching under the banner of the Union, at an election of December, 1828, they seemed to have attained the summit of their ambition, by placing natives of South Carolina in both the offices of President and Vice President, with the distinct understanding that the succession to the highest station was to be, after four, or, at most, after eight years, in the same line.

But now came the fable of the milkmaid's pail. Not one year of Gen. JACKSON's administration had passed away before Mr. CALHOUN found himself involved in a personal controversy with the heroic chief, for having, some twelve years before, been much inclined to punish him by a military tribunal for his exploits in the Seminole war. The General had just made the discovery by the timely advice of some of Mr. CALHOUN's old adversaries; but recent associates in the achievements of raising the two South Carolinians to the two highest dignities of the Union. An explanation and rupture ensued. The Vice President was no longer in the line of succession. Mr. CALHOUN resigned the office, and came back a Senator from South Carolina, not only an anti-slavery and strict constructionist, but a nullifier, by South Carolina supremacy, of the laws of the Union; a Whig, armed at all points against Executive power and patronage, and a compromiser between the American system and the separate sovereignty of South Carolina.

In the mean time, the operation of slavery upon the politics of this Union was assuming a new aspect. Denmark VESSEY's projected mutiny of a few slaves at Charleston had some years before been smothered in blood. The Southampton insurrection in Virginia, while illustrating the happy state of the contentment of the condition of the slaves in the South, and their affectionate gratitude for the kind treatment of their masters, left upon the latter a deep impression of terror at the dangers arising impending over their heads. The debates in the Legislature of Virginia upon the proposition of Mr. Thomas JEFFERSON RANDOLPH for the gradual abolition of slavery upon the plan recommended by his grandfather, in the Memoir of his Life written by himself, were soon followed by the Dissertation upon Slavery by Professor DEWE, of William and Mary College, under the form of a review of those debates.

This work forms a new era in the history of the United States, and of North American politics and morals. It is the clearest and most striking illustration of the essential and immediate nature of slavery ever exhibited. It is worthy of having been devised by the tortured spirits of Milton's Pandemonium. It is the offspring of Despair, bidding defiance to the God of Heaven. It begins by abjuring the self-evident truths of the Declaration of Independence, and with them the elementary truths of the Christian dispensation—the natural equality of mankind. It maintains that the African is a different and inferior race to the white European, and born and destined by Nature to live in subjection under him. You will perceive that this position, laid the basis of an argument to sustain the institution of slavery, denies to the colored man the possession of an immortal soul. This must, indeed, necessarily and unavoidably be the foundation of every theory to justify slavery. For if

The soul, secure in its existence, smiles At the drawn dagger, and defies its point, the soul of one man can never be made the property of another. It is the soul that constitutes the man; and, by the laws of Nature and of Nature's God, you cannot make a human being your slave without depriving him of his immortal soul, and degrading him to the level of the grazing ox. The teacher of the new school of William and Mary and his followers tell us that this has been done already; that God—yes, they use the name of God!—has made two varieties of the human race—one to be masters, and the other to be slaves—one to lord upon down and dream of moral philosophy, the other to be beasts of burden to pamper the idle and worthless existence of their masters. I pass over the revolting character of this first principle; its irreconcilable opposition to the vital principle of Christianity, to do unto others as you would that they should do unto you; its flat contradiction to that express declaration of Divine inspiration, that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men"; its reliance upon brutal physical force as the ultimate arbiter of the relations between man and his brother man; I set aside all these considerations, but ask you, fellow citizens, for one moment to reflect deeply—deeply to reflect upon the impending consequences of this new theory upon this Union, and upon the free institutions of that portion of it yet in the enjoyment of freedom.

(To be continued.)

and missionaries (not employed in the West or South) donations to poor schools, &c., \$800 50, leaving a balance of \$625 95 of that fund on hand.

We have expended in the west, during the year, in the support of missionaries and agencies, in donations to poor schools, &c. \$8,152 02; this, with the balance against the fund, at the commencement of this year, makes us still in advance, on this account, \$6,750 69. We have a balance of \$1,770 40, in the southern fund, and of \$125 35, in the foreign fund, showing the actual advance of the society over and above all receipts to be \$4,229 29.

We have sold during the year \$82,011 39 worth of books. This amount, however, adds nothing of importance to our means of doing good; in other words, it is not to be reckoned among our receipts as a benevolent society, inasmuch as we give in the book, nearly as much, and sometimes more than we receive in the price of it, and that which we receive in the price of it, returns immediately into the book. Properly speaking, therefore, the aid supplied by this widely extended, prosperous, Christian country, to a national society, established on the broadest basis, is not to be reckoned as the express purpose of diffusing religious knowledge, by means of schools and books throughout the land, is less than \$10,000, exclusive of a special donation of \$500.

The expenses of making and selling the above amount of books are \$31,065 21. So that if all the debts contracted in this sale are paid, the society will realize on this amount of business but \$504 18. This statement is, of course, unconnected with the general receipts and expenditures of the society, of which a statement appears in its proper place.

## DIFFUSION OF DOCTRINAL KNOWLEDGE.

The views exhibited in the following article, which we copy from the editorial head of the N. Y. Evangelist, are so important that it is with great pleasure we commend them to our readers. Is it not lamentably general that our preachers spend much more of the time allotted to them in preaching in telling about doctrine than in discussing it? And ought this practice not to be abandoned? We have often thought that, instead of telling the people what and how and in what spirit ministers should preach, it would be better to do the first and exemplify the last in the very deed. Are we wrong?

While multitudes, feverish with excitement on transient topics are agitated with all the variations of popular feeling, it becomes the Christian believer, and, most of all, the man that ministers, to turn his thoughts intensely upon those great, abiding principles, upon which the cause of God and humanity securely repose. The churches of Christ cannot be preserved, or purified, or extended, by merely transient expedients, or by any external exertions. No matter how exuberant are the outpourings of the Christian heart; no matter how intense the fervor with which Christians enlist in the most strenuous efforts. Far be it from us to cast one chill over the warm emotions of holy zeal. Rather would we fan the flame, and seek to enkindle more widely the hallowed fire. We do insist, however, that the churches must have oil in their lamps; they must have the elements of power within, if they would exert it around them.

Now we, moreover, insist that these elements of holy influence are to be sought in the experimental knowledge of the great distinguishing doctrines of the Bible.

Fill the church with this knowledge, and she will be enlarged over the world. Fill the world with it, and it will be full of the glory of the Lord. Rob the church of it, and all the edifices of her benevolence will crumble in ruins, or become dens of dragons. Ridiculous! that any believer should even dream that systems of iniquity can be demolished, the churches made holy, souls truly converted, and the world evangelized, without the prominent, distinguishing doctrines of the gospel are poured through all our emotions, purposes, prayers, and endeavors.

The pastor who laughs at laying so much stress upon doctrinal instruction, may live to feel the consequences of his folly. The people who are averse to study and reflection upon the glorious harmony of revealed truth, will reap the bitter fruits of that aversion. In these days of agitation, of novelty, and of disruption, the call is imperative upon all the ministers of the cross, to feed their flocks with knowledge and understanding. It is a vain thing to use high-sounding words about any doctrine, and never preach it. The doctrine to preach about the doctrines, yet never preach the doctrines themselves. It is vain to preach them disjointedly, inconsistently and languidly. No; if the preacher will burn and glow upon any theme whatever, let him, more especially, do so when he proclaims the majestic truths which give solemn grandeur and fervor to the voice of the pulpit.

The entire depravity and moral helplessness of man by nature; the necessity and nature of the atonement by Jesus Christ, and of regeneration by the Holy Ghost; the covenant of redemption, of grace, and of household consecration; repentance toward God, and justification by faith alone; the eternal punishment of the wicked; the deity of Christ, the personality of the Holy Spirit, and the triune nature of the great Eternal; the sovereignty of God in the dispensation of his grace, and his supremacy in the operations of his providence; these, and their kindred truths, should be urged publicly and from house to house; should be uttered with an earnestness which should startle the thoughtless, and repeated again and again, until they are fully incorporated in the experience of God's people.

We leave these hastily written thoughts to the reflection of those who are inquiring what shall be done. Should any ambassador of Christ be encouraged to apply himself more intensely to this great business of thorough indoctrination, we have not written in vain.

## SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY, PENN.

We feel a special interest in the letter below, both on account of its intrinsic worth and because the writer is one of our Baptist brethren who dare to stand forth amidst obloquy and scorn and speak for the suffering and dumb. His name stands first on the list of those dear friends in the Church who have sent their voice for a Baptist Anti-Slavery Convention, as the reader will see in another place.

From the Pennsylvania Freeman.  
"We publish with pleasure the following letter from one of the able and independent editors of the Montrose Spectator, whose labors for the cause of the slave have been abundant, and eminently successful. Our readers will be rejoiced to learn that the abolitionists of Northern Pennsylvania are alive to their duty—that they do not rely solely upon the foreign and the extraneous aid of lecturers and agents, but put their own shoulders to the wheel of reform. We hope the example will not be lost among our friends in this section."

AT Montrose, May 26th, 1839.  
The Theological Student.—I have been recently to learn from the "Freeman," that you had an interesting meeting at Norristown. I should have been there, had it been consistent for me to leave home and business. Do not think that we are becoming indifferent to the cause of the slave, because Susquehanna County was unrepresented in that meeting. My father left home with the intention of attending, but ill health confined him in New York City until it was too late to get on in time for its sessions. No, although not as warm hearted, and zealous as we ought to be, we are nevertheless neither asleep, nor indifferent. The cause has found a lodgement in the hearts of the freemen of Susquehanna, and nothing will satisfy them but the proclaiming of "LIBERTY" throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. They are looking with solicitude to an expected year of jubilee for the American slave, and their prayers and "strong cries" will continue to go up to Him who holds the destiny of this nation in his hands, until that year shall fully come. Since the Wilkesbarre affair, and the pro-slavery meeting of the Court week, of which you received an account in the Spectator, an increase of the right spirit has been most clearly manifested. These two causes have given an impetus to the anti-slavery efforts in this section of the State. Never was the Latin adage "Dat Deus immitti cornu curia bovi"—God gives short horns to the mischievous ox—more apparently applicable than to the proceedings of the Court week meeting. Providence most clearly curtailed the means then and here resorted to so as to make them fall short of their intended effect.

Since that meeting the "young abolition lawyer" you so highly and justly complimented in the last Freeman, and myself, made an excursion of some seventy miles in circuit meeting on three different days appointments for anti-slavery lectures. The excursion was made last week. We left home last Wednesday and went to Dundaff, where friend Burman lectured soon after our Convention. We found here the very best spirit. We talked to a respectable audience about two hours and a half. The meeting was held in the office of our devoted friend Dilson Yarrington, Esq. The Presbyterian meeting-house, it was supposed, might have been obtained, but the room occupied was sufficiently large, and it was thought best to act independently. The society in this place numbers about two hundred and twenty names.

On Thursday, we went to Mount Pleasant, Wayne county. On our way we were told that we should meet with opposition and insult. Mobbing had been seriously threatened, and it was thought from the character of a few persons in that region, that a second edition of the Wilkesbarre outrage might make its appearance. This, however, did not prevent our meeting the appointment. At about four o'clock P. M. a goodly number of very respectable persons, assembled at the Presbyterian meeting-house, and sat very patiently some two hours and a half, while we attempted to give them a view of the principles and measures of abolitionists. There was no disturbance, and the probability is that there will be no difficulty in getting a hearing in this place, at any future time.

The next day (Friday) we came back into our own Susquehanna, and at eight o'clock P. M. a goodly number of substantial persons in Jackson township. Friend Little made a very happy effort. He held the audience in silence and good attention, for an hour and a half. He presented in a clear, logical and convincing manner, what we have done and what we may do in relation to slavery. The effect produced so far as I was able to judge was good. The people here are the right material for thorough, whole souled abolitionists; they are generally from Vermont, and presenting the moral bearings of the question, and showing the duty and efficacy of Christian effort. In all, about three hours were spent at this place, as we trust, profitably.

We intend in future, as we have leisure, to make similar excursions, believing it to be one of the best means of calling public attention to the cause. I do not think this country will be so goodly a number of goodly numbers, as on the side of the slave. There is a strong opposition, however, to be overcome. Political partyism is the greatest obstacle in the way of the triumph of our cause. Such I believe to be the case our country over. I think I have seen the idea advanced by yourself—I believe it—that the strongest effort is yet to be made to overcome party predilections. It seems as if men hang to party with a death-grasp. Truth, virtue, and all that is beautiful and lovely in religion, are sacrificed upon the altar of devotion to party. That is, of itself, slavery, and it is not wonderful that partyism should be arrayed on the side of the "peculiar institutions" of the South. In this particular, the South has the advantage of the North—the latter will not do for LIBERTY what the former will for slavery. The North will pledge herself unconditionally to party, but the South pledges herself with a proviso, that the "peculiar institutions" are to be supported and sustained. In this way the North has lent her influence in favor of slavery, and truckled, the slave to slave-holders. In this way the North has done much to establish and perpetuate the worst of all curses of our land. I have found myself in error in this matter of pledging, but thank fortune I have discovered and repudiated that error. I had determined in the coming presidential contest, to support the candidate who should be nominated by a Whig National Convention. Mr. Clay's anti-abolition speech cured me of that determination, and I now stand for LIBERTY as the South does for slavery. I have been a great admirer of Mr. Clay, and had he continued to stand upon those free principles upon which his

fame in Kentucky was reared, it would have been a great pleasure for me to support him for the highest office in the gift of this nation. But in my estimation, at least, he has fallen from the height where he once stood, and while I regret it, I cannot sanction the act which caused his fall, by giving him my vote. I have fully determined to act at the polls, as well as in other places, for freedom and the right. Partisan feelings I trust will never make me look upon the horrors of American slavery complacently. If Messrs. Clay and Van Buren shall be the great opposing candidates for the presidency, and there be no other man of the right stamp in the field, as an individual, I shall take no part in the contest—I shall vote for neither. If Gen. Harrison, Daniel Webster, or Gen. Scott should be candidates, I shall support them, provided no new development be made unfavorable to them. It may be thought that Gen. Harrison is an exceptionable abolitionist as Mr. Clay. I think not. His letter to Bolivar is at least an oasis in the desert of political life. It is a green, sunny spot, which, so far as I know, has never been visited with the frosts, the blight, and the mildew of slavery. I may be mistaken, but if so, when convinced, I shall act according to my convictions. One thing I am resolved upon, and that is, not to vote for a slave-holder, nor for a "Northern man" with Southern principles." To talk liberty and act slavery is an exemplification of Florence's idea in the language—

"Delphium Sylvius appingit, fluctibus apum." It is nothing less than panting dolphins in the woods and bears in the waves. In other words it is a perfect inconsistency, such an one as abolitionists ought never to be guilty of. But I am trespassing upon your patience, and will therefore close, subscribing myself, Yours for the slave,

ALBERT L. POST.

## HOW IT WORKS AT HOME.

In the distance of twenty-four miles, on a road leading from one of our principal places of business in Connecticut, twenty-nine persons within the last twenty years have been engaged in keeping taverns. Of this number eight only have escaped the evils of decided intemperance. Some of these may yet find themselves absolute drunkards.—The following is a more particular statement:

- No. 1. A sober man. But one son committed suicide, and one became a maniac in consequence of intemperance.
- "2. Intemperate.
- "3. do.
- "4. Died of Delirium Tremens.
- "5. Intemperate and his family reduced to poverty.
- "6. Intemperate and family reduced to poverty.
- "7. Intemperate and died.
- "8. Sober.
- "9. Tolerably sober.
- "10. Intemperate and reduced in property.
- "11. Sober. Continued in the business but for a short time.
- "12. Intemperate.
- "13. Sober. His wife intemperate.
- "14. Himself and two sons became intemperate and are dead.
- "15. Tolerably temperate.
- "16. do.
- "17. Sober.
- "18. Himself and wife drunkards.
- "19. Intemperate.
- "20. Sober.
- "21. Himself and wife intemperate.
- "22. Intemperate and wife drunkard.
- "23. Himself and wife intemperate.
- "24. do.
- "25. Intemperate.
- "26. do.
- "27. Sober. One of them keeps a temperance house.
- "28. do.
- "29. Intemperate.

It is believed that the foregoing cases, are not an exception to the great mass of cases in every State in the Union. Comment is superfluous. It is hoped that the Societies in the County, will be prompt in reporting the facts in the several towns, that the public may see how they stand.

A very respectable audience was addressed in the P. M. by the Rev. Thomas P. Hunt, of Philadelphia.

The next meeting of the Society will be at Wethersfield, Rocky Hill, on the 4th Tuesday in June.

D. HEMENWAY, Secretary.

Remarks. We are not able to determine whether the foregoing statement is or is not an "exception to the great mass of cases in every State in the Union;" but, if in other states a tithe of the evils here detailed exists in the families of tavern-keepers, it is appalling enough to alarm the nation. Ought not Tavern-keepers themselves to be alarmed? Let them and their apologists call us "hair-brained fanatics;"—in what condition are their brains, that they even think "the law oppressive," which is designed to save them "as brands from the burning." Oh how fanatical it is to talk against drunkenness and slavery!!—and how wise to advocate either of these good things!! There is nothing "coarse" in doing that;—O no!—that is very tasteful. SHAME!!

From the New York Observer.

## THE BIBLE IN HOTELS.

Messrs Editors.—A gentleman recently told me that in one of the finest hotels in this country he asked for a Bible, and found that the whole house did not contain a single copy. I could hardly have believed this statement had it not been made by one of the most correct of men. Is it not time, since so many of our countrymen are on the wing, and living in public houses, that these establishments should be well supplied with that sacred volume? Will the landlords attend to it? Will local Bible Societies do it? Shall the American Bible Society appropriate books for the purpose? Let all friends of the Bible see, that in some way, this important work is done.

## LETTER FROM A SLAVE STATE.

The following Letter was written to Rev. Abel Brown, Junr. pastor of the First Baptist Church, Beaver city, Pennsylvania by a gentleman, who has lived among slaves about twenty years. It has been communicated to us for publication, and it is well worthy of being read with care. It sets in a clear light several points about which many persons have been much in doubt. Among other things, it explains why it is that slave-holders are so apt to think and speak contemptuously of "the laboring classes at the North," viz. They imagine that these are like their own white poor people, ignorant and degraded, and very much on a level with the slaves.

It shows, too, that all is not true which has been trumpeted through the land about the increased sufferings of the slaves consequent on the action of Abolitionists, &c. &c.

August 10th, 1838.

Rev. and dear sir: I did not receive your communication till yesterday evening. What occasioned the delay I am unable to say. Although personally an entire stranger to you, the cause in which you are engaged is an ample introduction. The name of an abolitionist is music to my ear. Allow me, Rev. Sir, to assure you, that it affords me great pleasure to open a correspondence with you. A common cause soon unites kindred spirits in close union, though separated in body by rivers and mountains. I shall not in my present letter enter upon the discussion of all the topics to which you have called my attention and in relation to which you ask information. And, indeed, I suppose you possess as much, if not more information in relation to them than I do. It is not simply residence in a slave state, that makes a man better acquainted, with the peculiar features of this high handed system of iniquity. True, a residence among slaveholders affords an opportunity of witnessing those scenes of cruelty and crime which others, reasoning alone from the nature of the system, would infer to be common and inseparable from the system. The abolitionists generally have reasoned philosophically and correctly upon this momentous question. I shall, however, touch on some of the points which you have suggested. Although a native of Pennsylvania, I have for a number of years resided in Maryland. One year I spent in Virginia. There are few slaveholders in this section of the state, yet I have seen and heard enough to make my heart bleed. I have seen enough of this peculiar system to justify the conclusion long since drawn that it is emphatically the most beastly, degrading, and sweeping vice that exists in Christendom.—Long since have I lifted my voice against it in public and in private; and, should the present abolitionists, from the influence of any cause whatever, relinquish the glorious enterprise in which they have engaged (which may God forbid.) I should mourn over it as a national calamity. And why? Because, then, our Political structure must ultimately fall;—our government would soon become mere Spartan Aristocracy;—slavery would again rear her hideous form in the land of FRANKLIN and PENN. The balance of political power destroyed by the annexation of Texas, insurrection and murder, would one day occur, and petty Monarchies close in eternal night all that was ever lovely and right in our character or institutions. But Rev. and dear Sir, I fear not this result; though it would certainly be the case one day, if falsehood, should gain a triumph over truth; should the demon spirit of slavery prevail. Jehovah "rides in the whirlwind, and He will guide the storm." No system which robs the Almighty and degrades and sinks immortal man to a level with beasts, can prevail ultimately; it is contrary to the nature of things. Moral power overturned the old pagan and Jewish worlds, and the same power can and will eventually overthrow American Slavery, without violence either to Master or Slave. It is utterly false, idle slang, to say that Abolitionists are doing no good. A case in point,—A young married gentleman, in this town, has I understand, declined accepting a colored woman offered to him, through the influence of an abolitionist. The moment a master, under the action of moral power, begins to think of emancipation, he treats his servants better, because he looks upon them as God's creatures. The slaves, in the prospect of emancipation, become disarmed of enmity—of an insurrectionary spirit—more contented and happy, but take from them all hope, and reduce them to despair, then vengeance alone serves their arms. I have never heard so many silly and absurd things uttered in relation to the mischiefs of emancipation, as have been uttered since the commencement of this discussion. I explained the views of the abolitionists to a gentleman (slaveholder) from Missouri this Spring. He owned that slavery was wrong. I urged on him emancipation, or at least an offer. I recently explained the matter to a young gentleman from Virginia and told him of practical abolitionists in Virginia. He declared that "he had never so understood the matter before." I mention these circumstances merely to show that nothing but information is wanting. Then let me urge you by every motive which can warm the heart of a Christian, to gird on the whole armor of God, and move forward to the consummation of your glorious work.—Should the cause of abolition sink in the free states, alas for us,—our protectingegis is gone. Should abolition succeed, in the free states, our protection is secured in all the bordering slave states. We lift imploring hands to you in behalf of ourselves and our children, and in behalf of the poor broken hearted African Mother, who mourns over the recollection of her children torn forever from her by this ruthless and infernal system. Near me lives a woman of this description, who thus lost two fine prattling







# From the Presbyterian. PRESBYTERIAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

**Abstract of the second Annual Report of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.**  
The report commences with a notice of the removal by death of two members of the Board, the Rev. T. D. Baird, and Samuel Boyd, Esq., and of two missionaries, the Rev. John A. Mitchell and Mrs. John H. Morrison. The general health of the missionaries, the prosperity of the missions under their care, the increased support of the cause at home are then adverted to with gratitude to God, whose work it is, and whose blessing alone can cause it to prosper.

**DOMESTIC PROCEEDINGS.**  
**Auxiliary Societies.** The Central Board of Foreign Missions, under the care of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina, and the Southern Board of Foreign Missions, under that of South Carolina and Georgia, have become cordially connected with the Board as auxiliaries.

**Agents and Agencies.** The Rev. Nicholas Murray having declined the appointment of General Agent, the Rev. John Breckenridge was appointed to that office, and has spent a large part of the time since entering on his duties, in visiting the churches in the west, south-west, and south, having made also a visit to Texas.

The Rev. Daniel McKinley has been appointed an agent of the Board, and has been laboring in the bounds of the Synod of Philadelphia.

The Rev. E. Bradbury spent several months in the service of the Board in the State of Ohio.

Part of the time of the Corresponding Secretary, of the Assistant Secretaries, and several months labor of two of the missionaries before they embarked, have been spent among the churches.

The Rev. Henry Foot is the Corresponding Secretary and General Agent of the Central Board of Foreign Missions. He has been engaged in fulfilling his agency among the churches under the care of that Board.

**Finances.**—The whole amount of receipts during the year, including a balance of \$4,200 44 from last year, is \$62,977 62. This sum is exclusive of \$2500 received from the American Tract Society, and \$1,000 from the American Bible Society, to be appropriated for the use of those societies. The expenditures during the same period have been \$53,570 06, leaving a balance of \$9,407 56. This sum is already appropriated, and will be immediately wanted to meet the current expenses of the missions.

**Publications.** The circulation of the Missionary Chronicle continues to increase. Of the first annual report, 5,000 copies were printed; 10,000 each of missionary papers, Nos. 2, 3 and 4; and 800 copies of the sermon before the Board, by the Rev. Samuel Miller, D. D.

**Missionaries sent out.** During the year five missionaries, four of whom were married men, have been sent to their respective stations.

**THE WRONGS OF SEAMEN.**—We have not forgotten our promise of something more upon this subject. But really, we begin to despair, and hardly dare believe that we shall be able to redeem this promise in a year. But our attention has been called to it by a small pamphlet recently published in Boston, by Mr. William McNally, late acting Gunner in the U. States Navy, on the intemperance which prevails among seamen of the naval and merchant service. It discloses facts which ought to awaken the nation, and the author promises many more, showing the unutterable wrongs which seamen are constantly suffering from the officers of the navy and other sources.

"Should this meet with any degree of public patronage, I shall publish in numbers, or otherwise, remarks on the pay, discipline, rations, intemperance, hospitals, and abuses of power in the navy and merchant service; on which subjects Congress has been so long inactive, and which require so much legislation. There are facts connected with these subjects which are entirely unknown to the public. These facts I shall state in plain language, and allow the public to decide how far they are in accordance with the principles of free government."

The apathy of the general government in respect to seamen is unparalleled in the history of any country. It has not only neglected to render them any assistance which they so much require, and which their vast importance to a commercial country like ours in common justice demands—but it has even kept from them what was their own; an enormous sum raised by twenty cents being deducted from the monthly pay of every seaman in the navy and merchant service, has not been expended in their behalf. What has become of it? An answer to that question ought to be demanded by Congress. The fund so raised from the navy is separate from that of the merchant service, and has, perhaps been partly expended in building the navy hospitals at Norfolk, Va., New York, &c. But into these hospitals merchant seamen are not admitted. Another imposition upon seamen was, every one of them who arrives in New York from a foreign voyage, having to pay one dollar to support an institution from which they could not possibly derive the smallest benefit. This public manner of robbing those that ought to be cherished, is unpardonable and can only be remedied by the voice of the people.

**FLORIDA.**—The Columbus Enquirer says that "a gentleman just from Tallahassee states that the greatest possible excitement exists in the Territory; and that they have determined to take the war into their own hands. Hundreds of volunteers were offering their services to Gov. Call, who was expected to take the field on Monday last. The Territorial government has offered a reward of \$200 for every Indian taken or killed."

How noble the spirit we Republicans exhibit to a gazing world, and to an observing GOD! We are offering \$200 a head for murdering our fellow-men and God's children! Is there a God?

## From the Banner and Pioneer.

**REVIVAL IN FLEMINGSBURG, KY.**—We learn from several sources that a glorious revival of religion prevails in Flemingsburg. When we last heard from there, about 40 had professed hope in Jesus, twelve of whom had been baptized by brother Fisher, who is laboring with his usual success at that place. May the Lord continue with him. From the Flemingsburg Kentuckian of the 24th ult. we make the following extract. Those acquainted with brother Fisher will see that the remarks of the editor give but an imperfect description of his glowing and fervid eloquence:

"The Meeting.—A union protracted meeting has been held in this place during the past week. The union of the different denominations of Christians, for the accomplishment of one and the same object—the conversion of sinners—is worthy of all admiration. It strikes the irreligious and unreflecting with a something of awe, and a deeper feeling of reverence and respect for the gospel of divine truth. But our object in taking pen in hand is not to speak so much of the meeting itself as of the eloquent and interesting discourses delivered on the different occasions. The Rev. T. J. Fisher has been the principal speaker, and our citizens are highly delighted with his preaching. There are few, indeed, who have not heard him with profit and pleasure. He is eloquent—his figures are illustrative and striking—his oratory is plain and practical—his arguments are convincing and his manner fervid. There is very little that falls from his lips that is not remembered. The meeting will continue for several days yet, and we would advise all who can conveniently hear him to do so. He will preach on 'The Rise and Progress of Christianity,' at 11 o'clock on Sunday next."

**FEMALE STATE PRISON.**—The Female State Prison at Sing Sing, is nearly completed. The female convicts, about 50 in number, have been removed into it. This department of the prison is under the charge of Mrs. Isabella Bard, a lady whose assiduous attention to the duties of her station, and successful employment and control of the wretched beings committed to her care, has elicited the most unqualified expressions of approbation and pleasure from all who have witnessed them. A good degree of attention is paid to the moral and religious improvement of the inmates; they have the Scriptures and religious tracts to read, and seasons of devotion and pious instruction with the Matron, whose whole time is occupied with them; and a Sabbath School with the aid of a few kind-hearted ladies, has for some time been maintained among them, with the most flattering prospects of usefulness. Not a single instance of recidivism, we are told, has occurred since Mrs. Bard has had the charge of these prisoners. *Westchester Herald.*

**INCENDIARIES IN MISSISSIPPI.**—The Mississippi Sun of the 21st mentions that on the 17th inst. the house of the Hon. J. R. Nicholson, situated in the vicinity of Clinton, Miss. was entirely consumed by fire together with all the valuables which it contained. Three of Judge Nicholson's negro men were arrested on suspicion, and confessed that they burned the house, by setting fire to each of the corners on the outside. Some \$5 or 6,000 in Union bank bills were consumed. The loss is supposed to be about \$20,000.

**CORONER'S INQUEST.**—On the body of James Hardwick, who was killed in a fray with James Hardwick at the corner of Water and Governor streets N. Y. on Friday night. A crowd of loafers had assembled there, amongst whom was the deceased and Hardwick, and a fight ensued between them, and the second or third blow dealt by Hardwick, knocked down Gorgan and the back of his head fell against the curb stone and he died almost immediately. Hardwick surrendered himself to the Police authorities, and, on the case being examined into, he was liberated on a moderate bail. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict that the deceased was knocked down by Hardwick, and that the fall caused his death.

**AWFUL CONSEQUENCES OF DISOBEDIENCE.** Died in Woburn, May 29th, William Wheat, aged 14. The circumstances connected with the death of this youth, are too affecting to be suppressed. He came to his untimely end, by the explosion of a gun barrel, with which he had been repeatedly commanded not to meddle. Contrary to orders, he loaded the gun and applied a lucifer match, to fire off his "cannon," as he called it—but it burst and killed him instantly. *—Boston Merc. Jour.*

**GREAT FIRE AT PORT GIBSON.**—A correspondent of the N. O. Louisianaian says:—"The loss of property at the great fire in Port Gibson, (Mississippi), is estimated at not less than seven hundred thousand dollars; by some persons at one million. Most of the principal merchants are utterly ruined."

**CONNECTICUT LITERARY INSTITUTION.** The committee of the Legislature to whom was referred the application of the Trustees of the Literary Institution at Suffield, for and from the State, reported towards the close of the session. The report was at first rather non-committal. They spoke very favorably of the Institution and its claims, but recommended nothing definite for the action of the legislature. This report, after a few words of discussion, was recommitted, with instructions to the committee to make a little more definite statement; and finally just before the Assembly rose, the committee again reported, recommending that the petition be continued to the next legislature, which was accordingly done. We must be prepared to press our claims next year. The Congregationalists, Episcopalians and Methodists, have now partaken of the bounty of the State in this way, and it is our turn next. The Institution is in need of funds to a considerable amount, to place it upon the footing it ought to hold, and an effort has been made at the Convention to raise something for its present wants. The amount pledged, we are not able to state this week. *—Ch. Secretary.*

## From the Bangor Whig.

**GENTLEMEN.**—Having seen in the Wesleyan Journal of the 25th ult., a notice of a case of remarkable longevity, in a family that originated in Scarborough, in this State, the children of which were eleven in number, two of whom are still living, eight having died at the age of eighty years. I take the liberty to send you a notice of another case, which though not exactly of the kind, is, in my belief, more remarkable.

My father's family were all born and brought up in Marshfield, Massachusetts, and consisted of six brothers and four sisters. The following died at the ages set against their names:—

Timothy Rogers 100 years.  
Israel Rogers 105 "  
Peleg Rogers 107 "  
Amos Rogers 85 "  
Zachariah Rogers 87 "  
Adam Rogers (my father,) 104 "  
Lydia Lewis 90 "  
Betsy Tolman if living is about 100 "  
I have not heard of her death.  
Eunice Ford died last year 100 "  
Jane Oldham if living, upwards 100 "

Making their aggregate ages 988 "  
It is probable that Betsy Tolman and Jane Oldham died a few years since. If so it will reduce the amount somewhat. Will some one in Massachusetts who may know the fact inform me if they are dead, when they died, by letter addressed, Bangor Maine, directed to me. ADAM ROGERS.

What a touching effect with justice to we appreciate a mother's tenderness! *—Banner and Pioneer.*

**A TOUCHING THOUGHT.**—How heedless are we, in childhood, of all her anxieties and kindness! But when she is dead and gone; when the cares and coldness of the world come withering to our hearts; when we learn how hard it is to find true sympathy, how few love us for ourselves, how few will befriend us in our misfortunes—then it is we think of the mother we have lost. *—Banner and Pioneer.*

**To all Baptist Associations auxiliary to the Baptist Missionary Convention of the State of N. York.**  
DEAR BRETHREN—You are hereby requested, at as early an hour of your session as is practicable, to appoint a missionary committee, and if possible let such committee investigate the claims of churches or districts desiring aid from the Convention, during the meeting of the Association.

It is also requested that each church, wishing aid, forward their petition in connection with the recommendation of the committee immediately to the secretary; in which each church will please to insert the post office address of the clerk, that, where an appropriation is made, the secretary may inform the church of the conditions on which it is made.

In behalf of the Board,  
JOHN SMITZER, Sec.

## BOSTON AND WORCESTER RAILROAD.

The annual report of the directors of this road has been recently made. The income of the last year has been from passengers, \$112,032; freight, \$82,502; transportation of the mails, \$8,480; rents, storage, &c., \$9,310; in all, \$212,325. The expenses, including a reservation of \$15,000 for decay and deterioration, \$100,572. The net income is \$111,753. The increase of the earnings over those of last year is \$14,089. There has been no loss of a regular passenger trip from snow storms or obstructions and few instances in which the trains have been delayed.

The prospect of opening the roads to Springfield and Norwich before the close of the present season, is stated to be certain. An agreement has been made between the directors of the Worcester and Norwich roads for the establishment of a passenger depot under the same roof, with a convenient refreshment room adjoining for the accommodation of passengers. *—Ages.*

Mr. Esry is lecturing the Bostonians on the best method of averting storms and regulating the weather in general. Now he is at Boston, we respectfully request him, if he sees a real North-Easter coming, to give it a more Southern direction.

**Extent of the Slave Trade.**—It is estimated in Mr. Buxton's recent and important work on the slave trade, that few fewer than one thousand negroes are at this very time, every day, torn from their homes in Africa by the horrible cupidity of their fellow-men.

**INMATE ACT.** A small negro boy accidentally slipped, and fell on a part of the asphaltum pavement still soft, but in a partially cool state, leaving the slight impression of his hands on the surface of it. One of the men, employed in preparing the bitumen, perceiving the lad prostrate, and probably irritated at his carelessness, took him in his arms, and running with him to that portion of the street where the molten liquid was pouring, he held the boy's hands into it!

The agony of the young negro must have been excruciating; for he roared at the utmost tension of his lungs; ran through the streets, as if deprived of reason, rubbing his hands in no purpose, as the boiling substance, acted on by the cool air, only adhered the closer. Where he fled to we could not ascertain; his shrieks still ring in the ears of those who heard him. *—New Orleans Advertiser.*

The Jury have rendered against the steamboat company at New Haven, a verdict of \$300 for not complying with the law of Congress directing the employ of chains and rods, instead of wheel and tiller ropes.

Elder James W. Stickney has accepted the call of the first Baptist Church, in Stamford, Ct. Correspondents will please address accordingly.

Five dollar counterfeit notes of the City Bank of New Haven are in circulation, payable to S. Pardee, dated April 1, 1839, N. A. Bacon, Cashier, vignette two steamboats. The notes are not counterfeit, properly speaking, but spurious; the vignette being entirely different from that of the true bills.

The river Sabine, which separates the United States from Texas, is navigable for steamboats about 400 miles. The steamboat Wisconsin now regularly plies upon it.

Samuel J. Hitchcock, Esq. was lately chosen Mayor of New Haven.

The Selectmen of this town, request us to state, to correct misapprehension, that in putting their names to a call for a meeting which was held on the 18th inst.—they did not use, the name of authority of the town. *—Concord Freeman.*

**BRIGHTON MARKET.**—Monday June 17. [Reported for the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.]

At Market 140 Beef Cattle, (including 40 unsold last week,) 20 yoke working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, and 700 Swine. Several hundred Swine remain unsold.

**PRICES.**—Beef Cattle.—We again advance our quotation to conform to sales. A few of a very prime quality were sold at \$10. We quote first quality 9.50 a 9.75; second quality 9.25; third quality 7.50 a 8.50.

**Working Oxen.**—A few pairs were sold, but we cannot quote prices.

**Cows and Calves.**—Sales at \$35, 42, 50 and 65.

**Sheep.**—None at market except a few Lambs, price not made public.

**Swine.**—Dull and prices reduced, with the exception of a few of the Berkshire breed; a lot of large Barrows, selected and very fine at \$7.50, and a lot at \$5; a lot of Sows to peddle at 7c, and a lot of small pigs at 9c. At retail from 7c to 11c. We notice the sale of one Berkshire, weighing 150, at \$30.

**CELEBRATION ON THE 4th OF JULY, AT FITCHBURG.**

The Theatrical Company on the Fourth day last two or three years ago, a meeting was held at Fitchburg at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time it was expected there will be resolutions offered and sustained on the subject of Emancipation; also an address by a distinguished gentleman from Boston. Gentlemen from abroad will be expected to participate in the exercises.

The inhabitants of Fitchburg and vicinity are most cordially invited to attend.

In behalf of the Committee of Arrangements,  
S. M. CASWELL, Sec'y.

**NOTICE.**  
The Worcester County North Division Anti-Slavery Society will hold a Meeting at Templeton, Thursday June 27, at 10 o'clock, A. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

EDWARD KENDALL, Sec'y.

## INDEPENDENCE.

The ensuing Anniversary of American Independence will be celebrated at New Worcester without distinction of Party by an Oration, Public Dinner, &c. Citizens of the adjoining villages are respectfully invited to join in the festivities of the occasion—it is expected that five venerable Patriots of the revolution will be present on the occasion bearing arms and wearing the same equipments they wore in the days of '76 one of whose venerable Heads has stood the cold frosts of one hundred winters—these circumstances and the fact that it is to be a Union Celebration and not the celebration of a party must very much enhance the interest of the day.

By order of the Com. of Arrangements,  
Thomas H. Marshall.

New Worcester, June 12th 1839.

## Married:

In Westborough, Mass. June 12, Mr. Henry C. Tapp of Westborough, Geo., to Miss Elizabeth C. Groat.

In Temple, N. H., Mr. Pliny H. Babbitt of Barre, Mass., to Miss Lydia Perry.

In Brattleborough, Vt., Mr. Samuel Gates to Miss Abby L. Eddy, both of Leonister, Mass.

In Vernon, Vt. June 4, Mr. Samuel Hinkley of Hardwick, to Miss Cordelia M. Woodward of New Salem, Ms.

At Somers, Conn. on the 12th inst., by Rev. Mr. Deming, Mr. L. F. Pease, (firm of E. Pease & son,) to Miss Julia P. Hyde.

In Rome, N. Y. on Monday, 10th inst. by the Rev. Theodore Spencer, Joseph A. Dury, of Whitesville, Mass., to Miss Frances M. daughter of Dr. Arba Blair, of the former place.

## Died:

In Worcester June 14, Mr. Edmund Willington, 51, 18, Miss Lucy Patch, 58.

In West Boylston, June 10, Relief, widow of Seth Fairbank, 80.

In Leominster, May 5, widow Ismena Tyler, 83.

In Hubbardston, June 2, Lucy, daughter of Breck Allen, in the 14th year of her age.

In Royalston, May 24, Mr. Ezekiel Ellis, a revolutionary pensioner, 79.

In Boston, June 11, of consumption, Mr. Oliver F. Gates, formerly of Templeton, 23.

In Swansey, N. H., May 13, Capt. Nathl. Fisk, 40.

In Gilsun, N. H., June 6, Denis, son of Marvin Gates, 4 mos.

In Alstead, N. H., Mr. Samuel Ball, a revolutionary pensioner, 76.

In Troy, N. H., June 5th, widow Elizabeth Cutting, 72.

In Winchester, N. H., June 5, of consumption, Mr. Alpheus Kingman, 53.

In Dover, Vt., May 20, Mr. Franklin Jones, 29.

In Mason, Geo., May 17, Mr. Thomas G. Bates, formerly of Thompson, Ct., 44.

In Hartford Conn. Miss Jerusha Smith, aged 38. Mr. Eliza Boardman, aged 31. Mrs. Rhoda St. John, wife of Daniel St. John, Esq., 74.

1705 Irapazoa. May 25th, Mr. Solomon Terry, aged 75; and at Hartford, June 13th, his son Mr. Joel Terry, aged 45.

At Essex Conn. on the 15th ult., Mrs. Irene Williams, aged 87 years. She was emphatically a "Mother in Israel."

Died, at Suffield, Conn. on the 8th inst., Mrs. Sylvia Seaver, aged 42, wife of bro. Horace Seaver, pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Suffield.

This solemn and effective providence has deprived brother Seaver of one of the best of wives, nine children of various ages, from infancy to manhood, of one of the best of mothers, and the Christian church of one of its brightest ornaments.

## Havana Sugars.

3700 lbs. Brown Havana Sugar at 600 lbs. White do. do.

2000 lbs. Prime Porto Rico do. 500 do. Refined Leaf do. 500 do. Crushed & Powdered do.

For sale by J. R. BIGELOW & CO. No. 3, Granite Row, opposite Dorr, Howland & Co's. Worcester, June 26, 1839.

## CIGARS & TOBACCO.

5000 REAL Principe Cigars, Choice 5000 Tributo and Havana do. Prime. 10,000 Common Spanish do. 500 lbs. Extra Heavy dew Tobacco.

For sale by J. R. BIGELOW & CO. Worcester, June 26, 1839.

## Cod Fish and Mackerel.

2000 LBS. prime Cod Fish. 1850 Smoked and Dried Halibut.

75 " " " Salmon. 10 qr. Bils. No. 1 Mackerel.

At J. R. BIGELOW & CO'S. June 26, 1839.

## WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY, a faithful, capable, and industrious GIRL, to work in my family. To one of this description, a satisfactory situation and compensation will be given.

HENRY J. HOWLAND. Worcester, June 26, 1839.

## HELP WANTED.

A CAPABLE GIRL, who understands A Housework generally, is wanted in the family of the subscriber—good wages and a good situation may be obtained by immediate application.

D. S. MESSENGER. Worcester, June 19, 1839.

## MOUSELIN DE LAINES,

at 20 cts. pr. yard!!

63 PIECES Mouselin de Laines, 20 to 75

18 " Chally 50 " 100

50 " Light Printed Lawns 20 " 42

30 " Mourning " 25 " 42

100 " best quality English Prints at 25

100 Dozen, Cotton, Silk, Raw Silk, Pic Nic. Linen and Kid GLOVES from 12 1/2 to 75

100 Dozen Cotton Hose " 10 to 75

Together with a Great Variety of Summer Stuffs and other Goods this week receiving and for sale cheap by

ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, June 26, 1839. 6w.26.

## Molasses, Rice, Grain, &c.

5 Hds. prime Retailing Molasses. 500 lbs. Rice.

20 Bbls. Fancy Flour. 50 Bu. North River Rye.

50 Bu. Yellow Corn. 1000 lbs. Raisins.

3 Casks Salsaparilla. Together with a variety of other goods.

STONE and WOODEN WARE constantly on hand at J. R. BIGELOW & CO'S. Worcester, June 26.

## Large Stock of Dry Goods,

Selling off at Cost!

THE Subscriber wishing to reduce his Stock of Goods previous to the first of September next, therefore offers until that time a part of it at cost, and less than cost, and the remainder at a small advance.

ORRIN RAWSON. Worcester, June 26, 1839. 9w.26.

## NOTICE.

THE subscribers have formed a connexion in business under the firm of J. R. BIGELOW & CO., and are now receiving at the old Store of P. Richardson & Co., a large assortment of West India Goods and Groceries. Consisting, in part of

Flour, Salmon, Raisins, Grain, Halibut, Currants, Pork, Tea, Spices, Lard, Sugars, Preserves, Ham, Rice, Ale, and Mackerel, Molasses, Porter.

J. R. BIGELOW. JNO. BIGELOW. Worcester, June 26, 1839. 3w.26.

## SOUCHONG TEA.

A FEW boxes Souchong Tea, of extra quality, just received and for sale by

J. R. BIGELOW & CO. June 26, 1839.

## Ham and Lard.

1000 lbs. Boston Ham. 500 lbs. Prime Lard.

5 Bbls. Clear Pork. At No. 3, Granite Row, By J. R. BIGELOW & CO. June 6, 1839.

## COFFEE.

700 lbs. Warranted Old Government Java Coffee.

1000 lbs. Prime St. Domingo Coffee. 600 do. Sumatra do. at 10 1/2 cts.

Opposite Dorr, Howland & Co's. For sale by J. R. BIGELOW & CO. June 26, 1839.

## Ladies' Travelling Baskets.

6 doz. Ladies' Travelling Baskets of various forms and sizes. Also, a variety of Fancy work do. for sale at No. 3, Granite Row, By J. R. BIGELOW & CO. Worcester, June 26.

## FRENCH LAWNES,

at Rufus Sanger's NO. 7, GRANITE ROW.

1 CASE French Lawns, Rich Patterns at

1 do Scotch " 50 cts.



